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- b) obtaining an embryonic disc cell, an inner cell mass cell, or an embryonic stem cell using said embryo;
 - c) injecting said embryonic disc cell, inner cell mass cell, or embryonic stem cell into an immune-compromised mammal to form a teratoma;
 - d) isolating the resulting teratoma;
 - e) identifying specific cell types of said teratoma; and
 - f) isolating a rejuvenated mammalian cell from the teratoma.
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113. A method of making a cloned mammal comprising rejuvenated cells, comprising:

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- a) transferring a mammalian donor primary cell that is senescent or near senescence, the nucleus of said cell, or chromosomes of said cell, into a recipient mammalian oocyte of the same species as the donor cell to generate an embryo;
 - b) introducing said embryo into a recipient non-human female of the same species as said recipient oocyte; and
 - c) allowing said introduced embryo to develop into a non-human mammal.
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128. A method of performing genetic manipulations in mammalian cells, comprising:

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- a) making a genetic modification in the genome of a mammalian primary donor cell;
 - b) bringing the donor cell to a state of senescence or near senescence;
 - c) transferring the genetically modified donor cell, the nucleus of said cell, or chromosomes of said cell, into a recipient mammalian oocyte of the same species as the donor cell to generate an embryo, and
 - d) generating a rejuvenated, genetically modified cell from said embryo.
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132. The method of claim 128, wherein the donor cell is a non-human cell, and the step of generating a rejuvenated, genetically modified cell comprises:

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